Amendments to the Specification:

After the Title, please insert the following paragraph:

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 60/260,618, filed January 9, 2001.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 52, line 23 with:

BM may also be a compound that binds a receptor that is expressed or upregulated in angiogenic tumor vasculature. For targeting the VEGF receptors, Flk-1/KDR, Flt-1, and neuropilin-1, the targeting moieties are comprised of peptides, polypeptides or peptidomimetics that bind with high affinity to the receptors. For example, peptides comprised of a 23 amino acid portion of the C-terminal domain of VEGF have been synthesized which competitively inhibit binding of VEGF to VEGFR (Soker, et. al., J. Biol. Chem., 272, 31582-8 (1997)). Linear peptides of 11 to 23 amino acid residues that bind to the basic FGF receptor (bFGFR) are described by Cosic et. al., Mol. and Cell. Biochem., 130, 1-9 (1994). A preferred linear peptide antagonist of the bFGFR is the 16 amino acid peptide, Met-Trp-Tyr-Arg-Pro-Asp-Leu-Asp-Glu-Arg-Lys-Gln-Gln-Lys-Arg-Glu [SEQ ID NO. 1]. Gho et. al. (Cancer Research, 57, 3733-40 (1997)) describe the identification of small peptides that bind with high affinity to the angiogenin receptor on the surface of endothelial cells. A preferred peptide is Ala-Gln-Leu-Ala-Gly-Glu-Cys-Arg-Glu-Asn-Val-Cys-Met-Gly-Ile-Glu-Gly-Arg, [SEQ. ID. NO. 2] in which the two Cys residues form an intramolecular disulfide bond. Yayon et. al. (Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci, USA, 90, 10643-7 (1993)) describe other linear peptide antagonists of FGFR, identified from a random phage-displayed peptide library. Two linear octapeptides, Ala-Pro-Ser-Gly-His-Tyr-Lys-Gly [SEQ. ID. NO. 3] and

Lys-Arg-Thr-Gly-Gln-Tyr-Lys- Leu [SEQ. ID. NO. 4] are preferred for inhibiting binding of bFGF to it receptor.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 53, line 17 with:

Targeting moieties for integrins expressed in tumor vasculature include peptides, polypeptides and peptidomimetics that bind to avB3, avB5, a5B1, a4B1, a1B1, and a2B2. Pierschbacher and Rouslahti (J. Biol. Chem., 262, 17294-8 (1987)) describe peptides that bind selectively to a5B1 and avB3. U.S. Patent No. 5,536,814 describes peptides that bind with high affinity to the integrin a5B1. Burgess and Lim (J. Med. Chem., 39, 4520-6 (1996)) disclose the synthesis three peptides that bind with high affinity to avB3: cyclo[Arg-Gly-Asp-Arg-Gly-Asp], [SEQ. ID. NO. 5] cyclo[Arg-Gly-Asp-Arg-Gly-D-Asp] [SEQ. ID. NO. 6] and the linear peptide Arg-Gly-Asp-Arg-Gly-Asp. [SEQ. ID. NO. 7] U.S. Patent Nos. 5,770,565 and 5,766,591 disclose peptides that bind with high affinity to avB3. U.S. Patent Nos. 5,767,071 and 5,780,426, disclose cyclic peptides that have an exocyclic Arg amino acid that have high affinity for avB3. Srivatsa et. al., (Cardiovascular Res., 36, 408-28 (1997)) describe the cyclic peptide antagonist for avB3, cyclo[Ala-Arg-Gly-Asp-Mamb]. [SEQ. ID. NO. 8] Tran et. al., (Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett., 7, 997-1002 (1997)) disclose the cyclic peptide cyclo[Arg-Gly-Asp-Val-Gly-Ser-BTD-Ser-Gly-Val-Ala] [SEQ. ID. NO. 9] that binds with high affinity to avB3. Arap et. al. (Science, 279, 377-80 (1998)) describe cyclic peptides that bind to avB3 and avB5, Cys-Asp-Cys-Arg-Gly-Asp-Cys-Phe-Cys, [SEQ. ID. NO. 10] and cyclo[Cys-Asn-Gly-Asp-Cys]. [SEQ. ID. NO. 11] Corbett et. al. (Biorg. Med. Chem. Lett., 7, 1371-6 (1997)) describe a series of avB3 selective peptidomimetics. And

Haubner et. al., (Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl., 36, 1374-89 (1997)) disclose peptides and peptidomimetic avB3 antagonists obtained from peptide libraries.